PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION
JOINT NORTHERN BOUNDARY TECHNICAL
COMMITTEE

U.S./CANADA NORTHERN BOUNDARY AREA 2005 SALMON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT REPORT AND 2006 PRELIMINARY EXPECTATIONS

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LIST OF ACRONYMS WITH DEFINITIONS

AABM	Aggregate Abundance Based Management
AAH	Annual Allowable Harvest
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish & Game
AUC	Area-under-the-curve
DFO	Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans
ESSR	Excess to Spawning Salmon Requirement
FSC	Food, Social, and Ceremonial
ITQ	Individual Transferable Quota
MFLNRO	Ministry of Forest, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations
NBC	Northern British Columbia Dixon Entrance to Kitimat including Queen Charlotte Islands.
NBTC	Northern Boundary Technical Committee
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
PST	Pacific Salmon Treaty
SFC	Skeena Fisheries Commission
TAC	Total Allowable Catch
TRTC	Total Return to Canada

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report reviews:

1) catch, effort, and management actions in the 2015 Northern Boundary Area troll and net fisheries of southern Southeast Alaska Districts 101 to 108 and northern British Columbia Areas 1, 3, 4, and 5;

2) management performance relative to Pacific Salmon Treaty requirements for sockeye and pink salmon;

3) preliminary expectations and fishing plans for 2016.

2015 FISHERIES

Pink salmon returns were generally very strong throughout northern Southeast Alaska, but were below average through much of the southern Southeast Alaska. The southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest was 12.5 million (Districts 101-108, all harvest codes, all gear), which was only 53% of the recent ten-year average. For all of Southeast Alaska, excluding the Yakutat area, the pink salmon harvest was 35.0 million fish, which was well below the preseason forecast point estimate of 58 million and below the 37-79 million 80% confidence interval range of the forecast.

The total 2015 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement index of 12.4 million index fish ranked 18th since 1960. Biological escapement goals are in place for three subregions in Southeast Alaska and escapement goals were met or exceeded for all three in 2015. On a finer scale, escapements met or exceeded management targets for all 15 districts in the region and for 42 of the 46 pink salmon stock groups in Southeast Alaska. The Southern Southeast Subregion includes all of the area from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 101–108). The escapement index value of 4.3 million was within the escapement goal range of 3.0 to 8.0 million index fish, but was the lowest index since 1988 and the lowest odd-year escapement index since 1979. The pink salmon harvest of 12.5 million in the Southern Southeast Subregion was only 53% of the recent 10-year average. The overall Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest of 35.0 million fish was below the 2005–2014 average of 40.6 million, and was the lowest odd-year harvest since 1997.

Sockeye salmon catches in the Alaska boundary area were above the 1985–2014 average in the District 102, 103 and 104 traditional purse seine fisheries and below average in the District 101 purse seine and District 101 drift gillnet fisheries. The Hugh Smith Lake adult sockeye salmon escapement was 21,300, which was above the optimal escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 adult sockeye salmon. Based on the expanded peak foot survey count, the escapement of sockeye salmon into McDonald Lake was estimated to be 70,200 fish, which was within the sustainable escapement goal range of 55,000 to 120,000.

Summer chum salmon catches in the Alaska boundary area drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries were well above average. The Southern Southeast chum salmon stock group is composed of an aggregate of 15 summer-run chum salmon streams on the inner islands and mainland of southern Southeast Alaska, from Sumner Strait south to Dixon entrance, with a sustainable escapement goal of 62,000 index spawners (based on the aggregate peak survey to all 15 streams). Summer chum salmon escapements were excellent at most index streams in southern Southeast Alaska, and the index of 115,000 in 2015 was well above goal.

Coho salmon catches in the Alaska boundary area were below average in gillnet and purse seine fisheries, but coho salmon escapement counts and estimates were within or above goal ranges. The combined peak count of 10,032 coho salmon in the 14 surveyed streams in the Ketchikan survey index was above the escapement goal of 4,250-8,500 fish. The total escapement of 956 coho salmon to Hugh Smith Lake was within the biological escapement goal range of 500-1,600 fish.

In Canadian Area 1, there are no longer commercial net interception fisheries on passing salmon stocks. Being an off-year for Area 1 pinks, there were no commercial opportunities for pink salmon in 2015. In addition, there were no chum salmon surpluses identified in-season. As such, no terminal chum-directed gillnet or seine fisheries occurred in 2015. Catches in the Area 1/101 troll fishery were above the previous decadal average for coho salmon and below the decadal average for pink salmon.

The Area 3 commercial net fishery anticipated a harvestable surplus of 240,000 Nass sockeye salmon, along with seine opportunities to harvest surpluses associated with an average pink salmon return. Due to the recent increasing trend in Area 3/Nass coho salmon abundance, coho retention was permitted throughout the fishing season. Specific measures were in place to conserve local wild chum and Chinook salmon populations, including time and area closures. Sockeye salmon catches were above average in Area 3, though CPUEs were below normal due to poor fishing conditions. The gillnet fleet harvested 183,410 sockeye in 2015, while seines landed 22,049 sockeye. Pink salmon catches were also well below average in Area 3 for seines, with a total harvest of 181,218 pinks, compared to the previous even-year decadal average of 1.2 million. The harvest of 159,088 pinks by gillnets was above average and due to the increased effort allocated to harvest abundant, late migrating Nass sockeye.

There were two commercial gillnet openings targeting Skeena Chinook salmon in 2015, with total fishing time of 48 hours and total catch of 613 pieces. The Area 4 net fishery was planned in anticipation of a commercial sockeye salmon surplus of 900,000 and a below average pink salmon return. Due to poor returns of sockeye, only two openings directed at Skeena sockeye were permitted for both the gillnet and seine fleets, on August 23 and 24. Retention of pinks and coho was permitted for both fleets, while gillnets were also permitted to retain Chinook salmon. The total gillnet sockeye salmon harvest of 10,098 was well below the 2004-2014 average of 241,338 pieces. The gillnet fleet also retained 1,065 coho and 949 pink salmon during the 2015 Area 4 fishery. The seine fleet targeted Skeena sockeye salmon in a quota controlled fishery, while also retaining pink and coho salmon. The final catch for the seines was 2,539 sockeye, 663 coho and 816 pink salmon. All catches are well below the 2005-2014 average.

Area 5 did not open to commercial salmon fishing in 2015 due to lack of identified harvestable surpluses.

The preliminary sockeye salmon escapement estimate of 389,503 to the Yasa was almost double the escapement target of 200,000 and well above the 2005–2014 average of 198,197. The Skeena sockeye salmon net escapement estimate of 1.2k million was much higher than the 2005 to 2014 average of 844,026, and well above the target escapement of 900,000. Pink salmon returns throughout the North Coast were much lower than expected and it is likely that escapement goals were not met in most cases. In general, early-returning stocks returning to the Yasa and Skeena fared better than later-timed and coastal populations. Chum salmon escapements continued to be poor in Area 4, though escapements to Area 3 were much better than anticipated. Nonetheless, management measures to reduce impacts to wild chum continued in 2015 as part of the north coast chum rebuilding program.

MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE

Pacific Salmon Treaty based harvest sharing agreements were renewed in 2009 for the Northern Boundary area fisheries—Alaska District 104 purse seine, Alaska District 101 drift gillnet, Canadian Area 3 net, and Canadian Area 1 troll. The agreements are "abundance based" where the allowable harvest is a percentage of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH). The AAH is the total return of applicable stocks minus the lesser of: 1) the actual escapement, or 2) the escapement goal. Catches over or under the AAH are summed over the period of the agreement to allow for annual variation.

In Alaska's District 104 purse seine fishery, the Yasa and Skeena sockeye salmon run size determines the AAH of these stocks prior to Statistical Week 31. In Alaska's District 101 gillnet fishery, the AAH is based solely on the run size of Yasa River sockeye salmon. The run size of Alaskan pink salmon returning to Districts 101-103 determines the allowable harvests of these stocks in Canada's Area 3 (1-4) net and Area 1 troll fisheries.

The agreement specifies a harvest in the District 104 purse seine fishery, from the beginning of the season through Statistical Week 30, of 2.45% of the combined AAH of both the Yasa and Skeena River sockeye salmon runs. The fishery opens the first Sunday in July and in 2015 the initial opening was July 5 (Week 28). The 2015 pre-Week 31 fishing plan for District 104 was based on returns of local Alaskan stocks as well as the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) preseason forecast returns of approximately 727,000 Yasa River sockeye salmon and 3.5 million Skeena River sockeye salmon. The preseason forecasts resulted in a total projected return of 4.227 million Yasa and Skeena sockeye salmon which, minus an escapement goal of 1.10 million, produced an AAH of approximately 3.127 million fish. Using this forecast, the 2015 pre-week 31 AAH was approximately 76,612 Yasa and Skeena sockeye salmon in the District 104 purse seine fishery.

In the 2015 Treaty period (Alaska statistical weeks 28-30), 41,873 sockeye were harvested during two 15-hour openings in Week 28, one 15-hour opening in Week 29, and 15 and 10-hour openings in week 30 (Table 1). The preliminary estimates of Yasa and Skeena sockeye salmon

harvested prior to week 31 in the District 104 purse seine fishery was [illegible] fish in 2015. The final number of Yass and Shasta sockeye salmon harvested, and the actual harvest by week, will not be available until harvest, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the year.

In the District 101 (Trout Point) drift gillnet fishery, the 6,615 is calculated as the total run of Yass sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of [illegible] or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less. The agreement specifies a harvest of [illegible] percent of the 6,615 of the Yass River sockeye salmon run. The return of Yass sockeye salmon was forecast at [illegible] in 2015 which, minus an escapement goal of [illegible], would result in an 6,615 of about [illegible]. Using this forecast, the 2015 allowable harvest in the District 101 drift gillnet fishery was approximately [illegible] Yass River sockeye salmon. A total of [illegible] sockeye salmon were harvested, which was only [illegible] of the [illegible] average of [illegible] fish and was the lowest harvest since the inception of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The preliminary estimate of Yass River sockeye salmon harvested in the District 101 drift gillnet fishery in 2015 was [illegible] fish.

The District 101 drift gillnet fishery opens by regulation on the third Sunday in June, which was June 21 (week 26) in 2015. During the early weeks of the fishery, management is based on the run strength of Alaska wild stock chum and sockeye salmon and on the strength of the Yass River sockeye salmon. Beginning in the third week of July, when pink salmon stocks begin to enter the fishery in large numbers, management emphasis shifts to regulation to this species. By regulation, the District 101 Pink Salmon Management Plan (PSMP) sets gillnet fishing time in this district in relation to the District 101 purse seine fishing time when both fleets are concurrently harvesting the same pink salmon stocks.

For 2015, Canada was to manage the Area 1-1 to 1-4 net fisheries to achieve an annual catch share of [illegible] of the annual allowable harvest (4,449) of Alaskan District 101, 102 and 103 pink salmon. With a total return of approximately 20.79 million pinks, the Alaskan District 101, 102 and 103 4,449 was approximately [illegible] million pinks. The resulting Area 1-1 to 1-4 Canadian commercial net total allowable catch of this 4,449 was approximately [illegible] pinks of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 origin.

In the Canadian northern boundary area, pink salmon returns were anticipated to be average to below average for Area 1 and Area 4, based on brood year return strength. Actual returns in both Area 1 and Area 4 were below average. The 2015 preliminary Canadian pink salmon catch in Sub-areas 1-1 to 1-4 was 80,266, and the Alaska stock component of this catch is estimated to be [illegible], or 0.64 % of the 4,449. This result is well below the assessment of [illegible].

Also in 2015, Canada was to manage the Area 1 troll fishery to achieve an annual catch share of [illegible] of the annual allowable harvest (4,449) of Alaskan District 101, 102 and 103 pink salmon. With a Total Return of 20.79 million pinks, the resulting Area 1 Canadian commercial troll total allowable catch of this 4,449 was approximately [illegible] pinks of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 origin.

The Canadian commercial troll fishery targeting pink salmon was open in the northern portion of Area 1 (Dixon Entrance All Lines) from July 1 to September 30. Pink retention was also

[redacted]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

beginning in early August and the total catch of 56,850 fish was 260% of average. The total chum salmon catch of 89,783 fish was 81% of the long-term average. Catches of coho salmon were near average in most weeks of the fishery and the total coho salmon harvest of 26,295 fish was 85% of the 1985–2014 average. The harvest of 1,181 Chinook salmon was 408% of average and was driven by a catch of 1,041 fish in week 32.

District 104 Purse Seine Fishery

The District 104 purse seine fishery opens by regulation on the first Sunday in July. In 2015, the initial opening was July 5 (Week 28). The pre-week 31 fishing plan for District 104 was based on the preseason Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) forecast returns of approximately 6,227,000 Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon. In the 2015 treaty period (Alaska statistical weeks 27–30), 43,873 sockeye were harvested during two 15-hour openings in Week 28, one 15-hour opening in Week 29, and 15 and 10-hour openings in week 30 (Table 6). A total of 97 purse seine vessels fished at some time in the district during the treaty period. The preliminary estimates of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon harvested prior to week 31 in the District 104 purse seine fishery was 21,433 fish in 2015. The final number of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon harvested, and the actual catch by stock, will not be available until catch, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the year.

In 2015, a total of 4,017,996 pink salmon, 498,280 sockeye salmon, 216,741 chum salmon, 66,427 coho salmon, and 8,690 Chinook salmon were harvested in the District 104 purse seine fishery (Table 6). The number of days that the fishery was open was over the treaty period (1985–2014) average, but the number of hours fishing was below average throughout the season. Chinook salmon could not be retained until the second opening in week 31 in the District 104 purse seine fishery, but the total harvest was above average due to strong catches in weeks 31 and 32. Sockeye salmon catches were below average early in the season and the treaty-period (week 28–31) catch of 43,873 was only 83% of the 1985–2014 average. The total sockeye salmon catch of 498,280 was near the 1985–2014 average of 482,000 fish. Catches of coho salmon were below average in most weeks of the fishery and the total harvest of 66,427 was only 56% of the 1985–2014 average. Pink salmon catches were also below average throughout the season, and the catch of 4,017,996 was only 46% of the long-term average. Chum salmon catches were below average early and late in the season, but were near average from weeks 30 to 32. The total chum salmon harvest of 216,741 fish was 71% of average.

Districts 105, 106, and 107 Purse Seine Fisheries

For the 2015 season, the combined Districts 105, 106, and 107 traditional state managed purse seine fisheries harvested 298,687 pink salmon, 54,264 chum salmon, 5,149 coho salmon, 16,942 sockeye salmon, and 137 Chinook salmon.

District 101 Tree Point Drift Gillnet Fishery

The 2009 PST agreement calls for abundance based management of the District 101 (Tree Point) drift gillnet fishery. The agreement specifies a harvest of 13.8 percent of the AAH of the Nass River sockeye run. For the 2015 season, DFO forecast a total return of 727,000 Nass River sockeye salmon. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200,000 or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less. The District 101 drift gillnet fishery opens by regulation on the third Sunday in June, which was June 21 in 2015. During the early weeks of the fishery, management is based on the run strength of Alaska wild stock chum and sockeye salmon and on the run strength of Nass River sockeye salmon. Beginning in the third week of July, when pink salmon stocks begin to enter the fishery in large numbers, management emphasis shifts by regulation to that species. By regulation, the District 101 Pink Salmon Management Plan begins the third Sunday in July and sets gillnet fishing time in this district in relation to the District 101 purse seine fishing time. Beginning in Week 35 (August 23) management was based on the strength of wild stock fall chum and coho salmon.

The District 101 drift gillnet fishery opened Sunday June 21 (Week 26) in 2015. The number of days the fishery was open was near average all season, but the number of boats fishing during weekly openings was below average throughout the season. The total number of individual boats fishing during the season was 71, which was 65% of the 1985–2014 average of 110 boats. A total of 28,155 sockeye salmon were harvested, which was only 23% of the 1985–2014 average of 123,017 fish and was the lowest catch since the inception of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. Catches of sockeye salmon were below treaty period averages throughout the entire season. The cumulative sockeye salmon harvest prior to the initiation of the PSMP in Week 30 was 13,225 fish, or about 47% of the season's total sockeye salmon harvest. The final number of Nass River sockeye harvested at Tree Point will not be available until catch, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the 2015 season. The preliminary estimate of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested in the District 101 drift gillnet fishery in 2015 was 14,867 fish.

Pink salmon catches were below average throughout the season and the total harvest of 148,141 fish in the District 101 drift gillnet fishery was only 28% of the average of 520,000 fish. Chum salmon catches were above average in most weeks of the fishery and the total harvest of 452,759 fish was 151% of average. Coho salmon catches were below average for most weeks of the season and the total harvest of 39,768 fish was 80% of the treaty period average. The Chinook salmon harvest was near average throughout the season and the catch of 1,290 was 87% of the treaty-period average.

District 106 Drift Gillnet Fishery

The 2015 harvest in the District 106 commercial gillnet fishery included 224,816 pink salmon, 112,561 coho salmon, 232,390 chum salmon, 121,921 sockeye salmon, and 2,723 Chinook salmon (Table 6). The number of hours open to fishing was near average, while the number of boats participating in the fishery was below average early in the season and above average from mid-August (Week 34) through the end of the season. Although there were no directed Chinook

salmon fisheries early in the season, catches were generally above average from late June through the end of the season. Sockeye salmon catches were below average in the first two weeks of the season, but then increased to above average in most weeks through the end of August. The total sockeye salmon catch of 121,921 fish was 144% of the recent ten-year average. Catches of coho salmon were above average in most weeks through early August, but were well below average for the remainder of the season. The overall harvest of 112,561 coho salmon was 78% of the recent ten-year average of 144,000 fish. Pink salmon catches were also below average in many weeks, and the overall harvest of 224,816 was 78% of the recent ten-year average. Chum salmon catches were above average overall primarily due to very strong catches from mid-July to early August.

Annette Island Reserve Fisheries

In 2015, the Annette Island purse seine fishery harvested 632,022 pink salmon, 259,504 chum salmon, 20,837 sockeye salmon, 10,249 coho salmon, and 752 Chinook salmon. The 2015 Annette Island drift gillnet fishery harvested 444,627 chum salmon, 144,959 pink salmon, 5,796 sockeye salmon, 23,851 coho salmon, and 1,413 Chinook salmon (Tables 7-8).

Pink, Sockeye, and Chum Salmon Escapements

Escapements of pink salmon were generally very strong throughout northern Southeast Alaska, but were below average throughout much of southern Southeast Alaska. The total 2015 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement index of 12.39 million index fish ranked 18th since 1960. Biological escapement goals were met in the Southern Southeast and Northern Southeast Inside subregions, and exceeded in the Northern Southeast Outside Subregion in 2015. On a finer scale, escapements met or exceeded management targets for all 15 districts in the region and for 42 of the 46 pink salmon stock groups in Southeast Alaska. The Southern Southeast Subregion includes all of the area from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 101–108). The escapement index value of 4.3 million was within the escapement goal range of 3.0 to 8.0 million index fish (Table 9), but was the lowest index since 1988 and the lowest odd-year escapement index since 1979. The pink salmon harvest of 12.5 million in the Southern Southeast Subregion was only 53% of the recent 10-year average. The overall Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest of 35.0 million fish was below the 2005–2014 average of 40.6 million, and was the lowest odd-year harvest since 1997.

Sockeye salmon returns throughout Southeast Alaska were generally strong in 2015, and escapement targets were met for 12 of the 13 sockeye salmon systems with formal escapement goals. The Hugh Smith Lake adult sockeye salmon escapement was 21,300, which was above the optimal escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 adult sockeye salmon. Based on the expanded peak foot survey count, the escapement of sockeye salmon into McDonald Lake was estimated to be 70,200 fish, which was within the sustainable escapement goal range of 55,000 to 120,000.

For summer-run chum salmon, lower bound sustainable escapement goals were met for all three subregions in Southeast Alaska. In Southeast Alaska, runs are divided into summer and fall runs. The Southern Southeast summer-run chum salmon stock group is composed of an aggregate of 15 summer-run chum salmon streams on the inner islands and mainland of southern Southeast

Alaska, from Sumner Strait south to Dixon entrance, with a sustainable escapement goal of 62,000 index spawners (based on the aggregate peak survey to all 15 streams). Summer chum salmon escapements were excellent at most index streams in southern Southeast Alaska, and the index of 115,000 in 2015 was well above goal. Cholmondeley Sound is the only area in southern Southeast Alaska with a formal escapement goal for fall chum salmon. Fall chum salmon runs are monitored in Cholmondeley Sound through aerial surveys at Disappearance and Lagoon creeks. The escapement index of 73,000 was well above the upper bound of the sustainable escapement goal range of 30,000 to 48,000 index spawners (based on the aggregate peak survey to both streams).

Management Performance Relative to Pacific Salmon Treaty Requirements

District 104 Purse Seine Fishery

The 2009 revision of the Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement calls for the implementation of abundance based management in the District 104 purse seine fishery. The agreement allows the District 104 purse seine fishery to harvest 2.45 percent of the AAH of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon prior to Statistical Week 31. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 1.1 million or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less. The 2.45% AAH value was based on the weighted-average percent of the Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon AAH that would have been harvested in this fishery, during the 1985–1996 period, if the annual pre-Week 31 harvest had been exactly 120,000 sockeye salmon. Catches from 1997 were not included in the baseline calculation due to unusually high levels of sockeye salmon abundance in the fishery. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game's (ADF&G) management intent is to harvest Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon at the allowable AAH percentage. The Treaty recognizes that overages and underages will occur and provides an overage/underage provision intended to hold the Parties accountable for their catch shares but permit a reasonable degree of management flexibility.

The preliminary total return of Nass and Skeena river sockeye in 2015 is currently estimated at 3,015,253 fish. This return would have allowed a treaty-period catch in the District 104 purse seine fishery of approximately 46,924 Nass and Skeena river sockeye salmon. The 2015 total catch of sockeye salmon during the District 104 treaty period was 43,873. Annual AAH fishery performance in the District 104 fishery is presented in Table 10 with bilaterally accepted numbers through 2014 and preliminary run reconstruction estimates for 2015. The preliminary estimates of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon harvested prior to week 31 in the District 104 purse seine fishery was 21,433 fish in 2015. The final number of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon harvested in the 2015 District 104 treaty-period will not be available until catch, escapement, stock composition, and run reconstruction estimates are finalized for that year.

District 101 Tree Point Drift Gillnet Fishery

The 2009 Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement calls for abundance based management of the District 101 drift gillnet fishery. The agreement allows the District 101 gillnet fishery to harvest 13.8 percent of the AAH) of Nass River sockeye salmon run. The AAH is calculated as the total

run of Nass River sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200 thousand, or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less. The 13.8% AAH value was based on the weighted-average percent of the Nass sockeye salmon run that was harvested in this fishery during years 1985–1997. The ADF&G management intent is to harvest Nass River sockeye salmon at the allowable AAH percentage. The Pacific Salmon Treaty recognizes that overages and underages will occur and provides an overage/underage provision intended to hold the Parties accountable for their harvest shares while permitting a reasonable degree of management flexibility.

The preliminary total return of Nass River sockeye salmon in 2015 is currently estimated at 869,000 sockeye salmon. This return would have allowed a catch in the District 101 gillnet fishery of 92,300 Nass River sockeye salmon. The 2015 total catch of sockeye salmon in the District 101 gillnet fishery was 28,155 fish, which was only 23% of the 1985-2014 average of 125,017 fish and was the lowest catch since the inception of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. Annual AAH fishery performance in the District 101 gillnet fishery is presented in Table 11 with bilaterally accepted numbers through 2014 and preliminary run reconstruction estimates for 2015. The preliminary estimate of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested in the District 101 drift gillnet fishery in 2015 was 14,867 fish. The final number of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested in the 2015 District 101 gillnet fishery will not be available until catch, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the year.

2016 Southeast Alaska Pink Salmon Forecast

The Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest in 2016 is predicted to be in the *strong* range, with a point estimate of 34 million fish (80% confidence interval: 13–55 million fish). An actual harvest of 34 million pink salmon would be below the recent 10-year average of 38 million pink salmon. The 2016 forecast was produced in two steps: 1) a forecast of the trend in the harvest, and 2) the forecast trend adjusted using 2015 juvenile pink salmon abundance data provided by the NOAA Fisheries, Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Auke Bay Laboratories. Formal forecasts are not made for species other than pink salmon in Southeast Alaska.

NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

2015 Salmon Forecast

Area 1 Expectations

Sockeye There are no significant local sockeye stocks in Area 1 and no directed commercial fisheries on passing stocks.

Pink This was an off-year for Haida Gwaii, with no surpluses being available for harvest in inside waters.

Chum Fishing opportunities were dependent on surpluses identified in-season.

Area 3 Expectations

Sockeye A below average Nass sockeye total return of 535,000 (with a 25% probability of the return exceeding 599,000 and a 75% probability the return would exceed 479,000) was expected to provide modest commercial fishing opportunities.

Pink An average return was expected based on average brood year escapements.

Chum Area 3 chum stocks remain below target levels. Fishing opportunities were constrained to reduce impacts to wild chum returning to Area 3 streams.

Area 4 Expectations

Sockeye The sibling model forecast predicted a 50% probability of approximately 3 million sockeye returning to the Skeena in 2015 with a 10% probability of the return exceeding 7.9 million and a 75% probability the return would exceed 1.7 million. An average Skeena sockeye directed commercial fishery was anticipated in Area 4.

Pink A poor return was expected based on low brood year escapements.

Chum Skeena chum escapements are depressed and there was no chum retention in Area 4.

Area 5 Expectations

Sockeye The sibling model forecast predicted a 50% probability of approximately 3 million sockeye returning to the Skeena in 2015 with a 10% probability of the return exceeding 7.9 million and a 75% probability the return would exceed 1.7 million. An average commercial fishery directed at Skeena sockeye was anticipated in Area 5.

Pink A poor return was expected based on low brood year escapements.

Chum Local chum stocks are depressed with no surplus anticipated.

Review of 2015 Fishing Season - Net and Troll Fisheries

Area 1

Commercial net interception fisheries on passing salmon stocks no longer occur in Area 1, focussing instead on local pink and chum salmon stocks (Figure 3). Pink returns occur on even years. As such, there were no fisheries directed at pink salmon in 2015. In addition, no chum salmon surpluses were identified in-season in Area 1 (Tables 12 and 13).

The Area 1 troll fishery was managed considering domestic Chinook, sockeye and chum salmon stocks of concern, and the PST AABM Chinook salmon ceiling. An Individual Transferable Quota (ITQ) system governed the harvest of all Chinook salmon. The directed Chinook salmon fishery in portions of Area 1 was opened from June 18th to July 31st, and again from August 25th to September 30th. The coho and pink salmon directed troll fishery in Dixon Entrance was opened from July 1st to September 30th. Chum salmon retention was restricted throughout the season, while sockeye salmon by-catch retention was permitted in portions of Area 101 from July 15th to August 7th.

The preliminary catch estimate for the Area 1 portion (includes Area 101) of the 2015 troll fishery is 2,343 sockeye, 172,731 coho, 41,738 pink and 96,641 Chinook salmon (Table 14).

See Table 33 for Area 1 escapements.

Area 3

Management units (sub-areas) of Statistical Area 3 are outlined in Figure 5. In recent years, the Area 3 sockeye salmon gillnet fishery has started in early to mid-June to assess stock strength of returning Nass-bound sockeye salmon, with the first exploratory fishery of 2015 taking place on June 9th. Since 1994, in-season escapement estimates have been provided by the Nisga'a fishwheel operations conducted in the lower Nass River approximately five miles upstream from the old Nass gillnet test fishery site. In 2015, fishwheel operations commenced June 4th and closed for the season on September 11th. No sampling days were lost to high water in 2015. The Nass River fishwheel operation, along with the Nisga'a Fisheries Program, continues to be an example of quality stock assessment and effective fisheries co-management.

In general, the Area 3 net fishery is managed for Nass River sockeye salmon until mid-July after which the outer Area 3 fishery is managed based on Nass and Skeena pink and Skeena sockeye salmon stock abundance. The inside Area 3 (Sub-areas 3-7 to 17) net fishery is managed for Nass sockeye and local pink salmon abundance from mid-July to late August or early September. In 2015, all Area 3 net fisheries operated with a non-retention/non-possession restriction for steelhead, with similar restrictions in place for chum for all but eight openings in restricted locations and times. Retention of Chinook was restricted for gillnets at the start of the season, with retention permitted once stock strength increased to a harvestable level (after June 22nd). In addition, all seine fisheries were also conducted with an additional non-retention/non-possession restriction for Chinook salmon. Due to conservation concerns for Kwinageese sockeye salmon, marine commercial gillnets were closed from July 19th to July 25th and the seine fishery operated under a required mandatory release restriction (non-retention/non-possession) for sockeye salmon during the Kwinageese closure period.

The 2015 Area 3 exploratory gillnet fishery began with a single 16-hour opening on June 9th (Week 24) in portions of 3-3, 3-4, 3-7 and 3-12 to assess Nass River sockeye salmon run strength. Due to the recent decreasing trend in Chinook escapements to the Nass River and other Area 3 streams, Chinook retention by the gillnet fleet was restricted at the beginning of the season. Less than average gillnet fleet sizes of 104 vessels (a combined 68 boat days effort) participated with a retained catch of only 2,223 sockeye. The sockeye salmon CPUE was below average resulting in no further opportunities for the week.

In Week 25, two consecutive 16-hour openings (June 15th and 16th), were permitted in Area 3 to target Nass sockeye salmon. Open portions for Area 3 expanded this week to allow for further assessment of Nass sockeye stock strength. Sockeye salmon CPUEs increased from the previous week but were still below average for this time of the year. Chinook retention was again not permitted, with a similar restriction in place for chum. The total catch was 9,880 sockeye, with minor by-catches of coho and pink salmon. As was the case during the previous week, a majority of the gillnet fleet fished the inside waters north of China Hat, and accumulated a combined effort of 189 boat-days.

Four 16-hour gillnet openings were permitted in Week 26 to target Nass sockeye. Sockeye CPUE's remained relatively low, while coho and pink salmon appeared in outer Area 3 catches for the first time. In addition, with increased abundance at the Nass fish wheels, restrictions on Chinook retention were relaxed, though area closures to protect non-Nass stocks remained in place, and release of all live specimens was requested. Continued low sockeye CPUEs and a total catch of only 18,371 sockeye provided further indications of a poorer than anticipated sockeye return of Nass sockeye. In addition to sockeye, the fleet harvested 1,893 coho, 828 pink and 783 Chinook salmon while accumulating 341 boat-days of effort.

Gillnet catches of sockeye and pink salmon increased slightly during three 16-hour gillnet openings permitted in Week 27, though effort continued to decrease due to poor fishing conditions. Escapement of sockeye salmon through the Nass fish wheels remained average, with increasing catches of Chinook resulting in an increasing return estimate for Nass Chinook. As in 2014, chum salmon by-catch retention was permitted during Week 27 (on July 4th) in portions of subareas 3-3 and 3-7. Previous otolith thermal mark analysis indicated relatively high proportions of passing US hatchery chum salmon compared to wild chum. As in previous years, a proportion of the chum salmon catch was otolith sampled for post-season analysis to determine the hatchery contribution to the total catch. With a combined effort of 211 boat days (Tables 15 to 17), the total weekly gillnet harvest was 21,845 sockeye, 326 coho, 5,154 pink, 2,738 chum and 469 Chinook salmon.

Gillnets were permitted to fish another three openings in Week 28 to target passing Nass sockeye, while retaining coho chum, Chinook and pink salmon. The gillnet fleet was again confined to portions of 3-4 and 3-7, and all of 3-12, though chum retention was again permitted only in the Wales Island shoreline area. CPUEs for sockeye, coho and pink increased over previous weeks for a fleet that fished only 211 boat days of effort, resulting in a total catch of 29,136 sockeye, 1,179 coho, 25,976 pink, 21,935 chum and 169 Chinook salmon. This was the first week the seine fleet was permitted to fish Area 3, with four openings around Wales Island targeting pink salmon and with retention of sockeye, coho and chum salmon also being permitted. Minimal seine effort occurred during this week (19 boat-days) and 6,740 sockeye, 651 coho, 25,205 pink and 24,818 chum salmon were harvested (Tables 18 to 20).

Sockeye catches at the Nass fishwheels continued to be poorer than anticipated. Based on fish wheel catches and average run timing to July 13th, the predicted Total Return to Canada (TRTC) estimate for Nass sockeye had dropped to 494,000. Chinook catches at the fish wheels also remained strong, increasing the Nass Chinook TRTC estimate to 49,000. Chum retention was again permitted within the restrictive boundaries by both fleets in Week 29, with four 16-hour openings being provided for seines to target pink salmon and gillnets to target Nass sockeye. Gillnet sockeye, coho and chum CPUEs remained similar to the previous week, while pink CPUEs increased slightly, while CPUEs for all retained species remained low for the seine fleet. Gillnets harvested a total of 37,915 sockeye, 1,694 coho, 55,300 pink, 20,932 chum and 147 Chinook salmon were caught while expending 314 boat days of effort (peak week of effort for gillnets). Fishing effort also peaked for the seine fleet this week at 71 boat days, with a combined catch of 9,543 sockeye, 4,104 coho, 79,295 pink and 85,068 chum salmon.

In 2011, it was confirmed that a rock fall barrier in the Kwinageese River was preventing nearly all sockeye and Chinook salmon from migrating further upstream to traditional spawning grounds. Concrete blocks were placed downstream of the barrier to raise the water level below the falls to allow fish passage. The 2015 sockeye salmon return was believed to be impacted

from the harvest. Consequently, gillnet fishing was closed and sockeye salmon retention was prohibited for seines during the peak S.wingpoint migration period (July 19 to 25).

Sockeye and Chinook catches at the Yaes fish wheels declined again during the previous week, resulting in TRTC estimates dropping from 494,000 to 490,000 for sockeye and from 49,000 to 46,000 for Chinook. As noted above, gillnetting closed during Week 30 to protect passing S.wingpoint sockeye and the seine fleet operated under a non-retention/non-possession sockeye restriction while targeting Area 1 pink salmon. As of July 30, chum salmon retention was restricted for the remainder of the season for both fleets. The seine fleet fished two 16-hour openings for a total effort of only 11 boat days, likely due to poor catches of pink salmon and non-retention of all species other than coho. The total seine catch for the two openings was 112 coho and 12,949 pink salmon (Tables 16 to 20).

With a large increase in sockeye catches at the Yaes fish wheels over the previous week, the TRTC estimate climbed to 599,000 by July 26th. As such, the sockeye Total Allowable Catch (TAC) increased proportionally, resulting in the gillnet fleet being provided four days on fishing in Area 1 during Week 31, but were confined to the inside portions of Area 1 to minimize impacts to co-migrating Skeena sockeye which were not returning in strength, as anticipated pre-season. Chum salmon retention was again not permitted for either fleets. The gillnet fleet delivered 26,975 sockeye, 2,062 coho and 49,199 pink salmon with a combined effort of 399 boat days (Tables 15 to 17). The seine fleet was allowed to fish three 16-hour seine openings in Week 31 with only sockeye, coho and pink salmon retention being permitted. A portion of subareas 1-1, along with subareas 1-4, 1-7 and 1-12 were open to fishing, and the total week's seine effort of 24 boat days yielded a combined catch of 5,760 sockeye, 2,373 coho and 63,774 pink salmon (Tables 18 to 20). Due to poor pink returns, this was the final week of seine opportunities in Area 1.

With no more seine fishing in Area 1, the gillnet fleet fished four more 16-hour openings during Week 32, while being confined to the inner portion of Area 1 to limit interception of passing Skeena River sockeye salmon and increase the chance of intercepting abundant Yaes River sockeye salmon. Fishing boundaries remained similar to those of the previous week, as did species retention regulations. Effort decreased slightly over the previous week, at 139 boat days, harvesting 26,749 sockeye, 2,038 coho and 18,232 pink salmon. By the end of this week the updated in-season Yaes River sockeye salmon TRTC forecast point estimate increased slightly to 567,000 (90% Confidence Interval of 500,000 – 737,000).

With a much later than anticipated pulse of sockeye being caught at the Yaes fish wheels over the previous week, the TRTC estimate increased again, to 697,000, which raised the Yaes sockeye TAC even higher. As such, another three days of gill net fishing were permitted during Week 33, with boundaries remaining similar to the previous two weeks (inner portions of Area 1). The

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The preliminary outdoor upland escapement estimate in the Teton River of 300,000 was much higher than the escapement target of 200,000. The Absaroka River escapement of 69,000 was above the 2006-08 decadal average (59,000) and the desired escapement range (40,000). The Bridgeport River outdoor upland escapement was very good at 4,986, likely the result of the 2001 escapement of 10,275. Abandoned River escapements were similar to recent average (with an 18% estimate of 5,317 adult outdoor salmon, while Angel Creek outdoor salmon escapements continue to be near historical highs, with 1,610 estimates of 2,000 adults.

Table 4

The slightly above average pre-season melt return drifting forecast of 77 outflow (49% probability range 27-77) outflows Alsea River outdoor upland was expected to provide moderate opportunities for commercial harvesters. Also in the good forecast return for Alsea River pink salmon, the anticipated return was expected to be poor with no directed fisheries. In-season abundance indicators include the Tyee test fishery, various in-river fish counting facilities, harvest rate and CPUE models. Once Salmon's CPE fish counter and commercial catches in Area 4 and other fishing areas in Coastbank BP and Coastbank Coastbank Alaska. The Tyee test fishery operated from May 15th to September 15th. The outflow flows connect test in the test fishery was to assess the early inseal Alsea Chinook salmon return.

Area 4 gillnet and seine fisheries operated with a non-retention/non-possession restriction for chum salmon and steelhead. Chinook salmon retention in the same flow occurred prohibited for the entire season. Further management actions for both flows included mandatory, operational on-it-all fishes, daylight-only fisheries, and time and area fishing restrictions. Further restrictions for the gillnet flow included half length use and 37 minute mesh size limitations in further flows impact in results of concern.

The first Area 4 Chinook directed gillnet opportunity took place on June 27th, lasting 9 hours in duration. The second opportunity, a 12 hour opening, took place between June 27th and 28th. The most catch was 441 Chinook salmon for the 21 openings (Table 21).

The drifting relationship model predicted an above average Alsea outflow return of 171 outflow (49% probability), with a 90% probability of 171 outflow and a 10% probability of 171 outflow. Based on the estimated escapement goal the Tyee Test Fishery and average run timing, the escapement of outflow over Tyee did not exceed the threshold approved to initiate a commercial net fishing opportunity for targeting Alsea outflow in late. In addition, though pink salmon at Tyee through to the early components of the return give indications that the aggregate Alsea pink return was below their pre-season projections, escapements (over August 27th) progressed resulting in no late-weeks surplus being identified for areas.

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For the troll fleet, portions of Area 105 were opened from July 15th to September 30th to target coho and pink salmon. A total effort of 370 boat days was reported in Area 105, with 44,059 coho and 2,672 pink salmon being harvested (Table 27).

Management Performance Relative to Treaty Requirements

Areas 3 (3-6) Pink Net Catch (Preliminary)

For 2015, Canada was to manage the Area 3-1 to 3-6 net fisheries to achieve an annual catch share of 2.49% of the annual allowable harvest (AAH) of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 pink salmon. With a total return of approximately 20.59 million pinks, the Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 AAH was approximately 12.08 million pinks. The resulting Area 3-1 to 3-6 Canadian commercial net total allowable catch of this AAH was approximately 300,869 pinks of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 origin.

In the Canadian northern boundary area, pink salmon returns were anticipated to be average to below average for Area 3 and Area 4, based on brood year return strength. Actual returns to both Area 3 and Area 4 were below average. The 2015 preliminary Canadian pink salmon catch in Sub-areas 3-1 to 3-6 was 80,266, and the Alaska stock component of this catch is estimated to be 77,331, or 0.64 % of the AAH. This result is well below the annex agreement of 2.49%.

Area 1 Pink Troll Fishery (Preliminary)

For 2015, Canada was to manage the Area 1 troll fishery to achieve an annual catch share of 2.97% of the annual allowable harvest (AAH) of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 pink salmon. With a Total Return of 20.59 million pinks, the resulting Area 1 Canadian commercial troll total allowable catch of this AAH was approximately 310,536 pinks of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 origin.

The Canadian commercial troll fishery targeting pink salmon was open in the northern portion of Area 1 (Dixon Entrance Aft Line) from July 1 to September 30. Pink retention was also permitted during the Chinook-directed fishery in parts of Area 1, which was open from June 18 to July 31 and from August 25 to September 30. Effort directed at pink salmon in Area 1 was minimal in 2015. The fishery harvested a total of 61,551 pink salmon, with an estimated 39,462 being of Alaskan origin. This equates to 0.33% of the Alaskan District 101, 102 and 103 pink AAH, well below the annex agreement of 2.97%.

The pattern of total Area 1 weekly pink salmon troll catch in 2015 is illustrated in Table 14.

2016 Salmon Forecast Northern British Columbia

Expectations and fishing plans for 2016 are still preliminary. Specific opening dates and fishing patterns are determined through consultations with industry and since this process has not yet

been completed it is too early to provide details. A summary of the forecasts for Areas 1, 3, 4 and 5 is provided in Table 31.

Area 1 Expectations

Sockeye There are no significant local sockeye salmon stocks in Area 1 and no directed commercial fisheries on passing stocks.

Pink The even-year cycle on Haida Gwaii has potential for surpluses, and the brood year escapement did produce a good surplus. Fisheries will only occur on terminal surpluses identified in-season.

Chum Returns have been variable and trending downward in recent years. Fisheries will only occur on terminal surpluses identified in-season.

Area 3 Expectations

Sockeye An average Nass River sockeye salmon total return to Canada of 567,000 (with a 25% probability of the return exceeding 688,000 and a 75% probability the return will exceed 472,000) is expected to provide modest commercial fishing opportunities.

Pink A below average return is expected based on an even-year 5-year average forecast. As a result, minimal pink salmon directed opportunities are likely to occur in 2016.

Chum Area 3 chum salmon stocks remain below target escapement levels. Fishing opportunities will be constrained to reduce impacts to wild chum salmon returning to Area 3 streams.

Area 4 Expectations

Sockeye The sibling model forecast predicts a 50% probability of approximately 1.28 million sockeye salmon returning to the Skeena River in 2016 with a 10% probability of the return exceeding 2.68 million and a 90% probability the return will exceed 0.61 million. A below average Skeena River sockeye salmon fishery is anticipated.

Pink A below average return is expected based on brood year escapements. Pink salmon targeted fisheries in Area 4 are not anticipated.

Chum Skeena River chum salmon escapements are depressed and there will be no chum salmon retention in Area 4.

Area 5 Expectations

Sockeye Commercial fisheries targeting sockeye salmon will depend on Skeena River returns.

Pink A below average return is expected based on brood year escapements. Pink salmon targeted fisheries in Area 5 are not anticipated.

Chum Local chum salmon stocks are depressed, and no surplus is anticipated.

TABLES

Table 1.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2015 Alaska District 101 purse seine fishery (preliminary).

			Effort			Catch					
Week	Openings	Closures	Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
28	July 5, 2015	July 5, 2015	37	15	555	0	2,762	1,247	39,985	51,647	95,641
28B	July 9, 2015	July 9, 2015	71	15	1,065	0	5,992	2,257	117,070	95,881	221,200
29	July 12, 2015	July 12, 2015	78	15	1,170	0	5,508	2,370	129,380	119,845	257,103
30	July 19, 2015	July 19, 2015	54	15	810	0	5,737	2,429	157,754	93,401	259,321
30B	July 23, 2015	July 23, 2015	55	15	825	0	7,991	2,128	161,207	72,388	243,714
31	July 26, 2015	July 26, 2015	43	15	645	0	7,372	1,964	184,626	69,638	263,600
31B	July 30, 2015	July 30, 2015	35	15	525	14	6,332	2,165	174,972	26,498	209,981
32	August 3, 2015	August 3, 2015	32	15	480	36	10,125	1,332	186,720	24,095	222,308
32B	August 7, 2015	August 7, 2015	26	15	390	58	10,948	1,293	213,845	15,050	241,194
33	August 11, 2015	August 11, 2015	23	15	345	21	15,491	841	116,772	7,014	140,139
Season Total			110	150	6,810	129	78,258	18,026	1,482,331	575,457	2,154,201

Table 2.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2015 Alaska District 102 purse seine fishery (preliminary).

			Effort			Catch					
Week	Openings	Closures	Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
26	June 21, 2015	June 24, 2015	29	87	2,523	0	566	1,173	1,442	12,824	16,005
27	June 28, 2015	July 1, 2015	71	87	6,177	0	1,707	6,908	13,441	106,855	128,911
28	July 5, 2015	July 5, 2015	54	15	810	0	2,212	2,019	5,268	39,136	48,635
28B	July 6, 2015	July 6, 2015	15	15	225	0	314	402	996	6,393	8,105
28C	July 9, 2015	July 9, 2015	12	15	180	0	1,010	596	2,477	13,082	17,165
29	July 12, 2015	July 12, 2015	22	15	330	0	2,013	2,137	5,628	54,763	64,541
30	July 19, 2015	July 19, 2015	29	15	435	0	2,780	1,763	22,541	55,790	82,874
30B	July 23, 2015	July 23, 2015	14	15	210	0	2,521	2,273	51,714	36,499	93,007
31	July 26, 2015	July 26, 2015	27	15	405	0	3,588	5,534	101,240	44,899	155,261
31B	July 30, 2015	July 31, 2015	26	39	1,014	24	3,776	2,294	225,262	33,950	265,306
32	August 3, 2015	August 4, 2015	48	39	1,872	22	12,810	5,330	672,974	64,714	755,850
32B	August 7, 2015	August 8, 2015	67	39	2,613	89	18,480	5,984	593,908	51,282	669,743
33	August 11, 2015	August 12, 2015	48	39	1,872	16	9,798	3,275	367,025	26,395	406,509
33B	August 15, 2015	August 16, 2015	49	39	1,911	4	7,152	2,943	276,576	26,161	312,836
34	August 19, 2015	August 21, 2015	43	63	2,709	0	6,448	2,753	213,758	25,733	248,692
35	August 23, 2015	August 23, 2015	13	15	195	0	388	400	50,589	6,858	58,235
36	September 4, 2015	September 4, 2015	19	12	228	1	580	1,254	27,326	11,180	40,341
37	September 11, 2015	September 11, 2015	19	12	228	1	266	789	18,953	9,145	29,154
38	September 18, 2015	September 18, 2015	19	12	228	0	14	736	5,648	19,083	25,481
39	September 23, 2015	September 23, 2015	11	12	132	0	2	756	403	4,352	5,513
Season Total			145	600	24,297	157	76,425	49,319	2,657,169	649,094	3,432,164

Table 3.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2015 Alaska District 103 purse seine fishery (preliminary).

			Effort			Catch					
Week	Openings	Closures	Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
30-31*	July 19, 2015	July 31, 2015	9	84	672	3	1,635	2,259	56,493	2,909	63,349
32	August 3, 2015	August 4, 2015	24	39	936	146	5,648	2,223	211,907	7,883	227,807
33R	August 7, 2015	August 8, 2015	35	39	1,365	895	10,780	4,538	498,742	14,982	530,937
33	August 11, 2015	August 12, 2015	31	39	1,209	108	7,311	2,277	370,830	10,623	391,149
34R	August 15, 2015	August 16, 2015	45	39	1,755	5	6,614	2,871	463,299	13,263	486,052
34	August 19, 2015	August 21, 2015	49	63	3,087	0	8,153	3,605	481,800	16,820	510,356
35	August 23, 2015	August 24, 2015	31	39	1,209	0	4,663	3,306	306,656	9,982	324,607
35R	August 27, 2015	August 28, 2015	31	39	1,209	21	1,787	2,583	287,102	7,863	299,436
36	August 31, 2015	September 1, 2015	31	39	1,209	3	819	2,607	168,715	5,308	177,452
Season Total			305	439	12,651	1,181	56,450	26,359	2,775,142	89,783	2,948,811

*Openings with fewer than three permits; confidential information or data combined in catch table.

Table 4. Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort for opening in July 2015 Alaska Statute 16 (green zone) fishery (preliminary).

			Effort			Catch					
Week	Openings	Closures	Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
28	July 7, 2015	July 7, 2015	11	12	132	0	1,048	1,708	1,171	1,317	5,115
29/30	July 9, 2015	July 9, 2015	18	12	216	0	5,205	1,278	1,111	1,479	9,073
29	July 12, 2015	July 12, 2015	11	12	132	0	7,004	1,650	11,178	1,187	21,019
30	July 14, 2015	July 14, 2015	7	12	84	0	17,987	1,648	75,615	7,185	102,435
31/32	July 21, 2015	July 21, 2015	53	48	2,544	0	25,205	5,787	115,248	10,615	156,855
33	July 28, 2015	July 28, 2015	58	12	696	0	36,205	7,155	105,114	10,205	158,677
34/35	July 30, 2015	July 31, 2015	65	36	2,340	2,362	86,334	15,181	762,276	30,000	895,954
36	August 3, 2015	August 4, 2015	67	36	2,412	1,345	37,756	5,313	170,756	27,145	242,315
36/37	August 7, 2015	August 8, 2015	59	36	2,124	1,167	87,123	9,918	711,098	13,000	822,306
38	August 11, 2015	August 12, 2015	65	36	2,340	668	76,013	2,713	216,177	17,180	312,751
39/40	August 14, 2015	August 14, 2015	67	36	2,412	86	66,356	2,356	336,116	14,113	419,027
40	August 18, 2015	August 18, 2015	57	36	2,052	0	38,078	1,854	216,167	14,187	270,286
41	August 21, 2015	August 21, 2015	51	36	1,836	0	27,514	1,117	138,165	11,148	177,944
42/43	August 27, 2015	August 28, 2015	58	36	2,124	86	21,887	1,956	146,709	5,361	176,109
Season Total			98	347	21,372	5,695	494,786	66,127	2,117,356	174,731	2,858,695

Table 11 Records communicate spoil coal bridge. Blood rich operate rule. Civil chapter finance cell safety plant bitter; synchronize.

			Alloy			Apple					
Profit	Advantage	Economy	Wash	Bright	Asset Wash	Chemical	Battery	Cycle	Sign	Water	Trade
1	Lake 11 – 2015	Iron 31 – 2017	10	10	1,660	10	1,111	1,110	1,111	1,110	1,110
2	Iron 75 – 2014	Lake 1 – 2015	1	10	1,110	111	1,110	110	1,110	1,110	22,200
3	Lake 1 – 2015	Lake 1 – 2015	1	10	1,110	111	1,110	110	11,111	1,110	11,100
4	Lake 1 – 2015	Lake 11 – 2015	10	10	1,110	11	1,110	110	11,111	11,110	11,100
5	Lake 75 – 2015	Lake 1 – 2015	1	10	2,110	10	1,110	1,110	22,111	1,110	22,200
6	Lake 31 – 2015	Lake 11 – 2015	10	10	1,110	11	1,110	1,110	11,111	11,110	11,100
7	Iron 1 – 2015	Iron 1 – 2015	1	10	1,110	11	1,110	110	11,111	1,110	11,100
8	Iron 1 – 2015	Iron 1 – 2015	1	10	1,110	11	1,110	110	11,111	1,110	11,100
9	Iron 51 – 2015	Iron 51 – 2015	1	10	1,110	11	111	110	11,111	1,110	11,100
10	Iron 51 – 2015	Iron 51 – 2015	1	10	1,110	11	111	1,110	11,111	11,110	11,100
11	Iron 51 – 2015	Hydrocarbon 1 – 2015	1	10	1,110	11	111	1,110	1,111	1,110	11,100
12	Hydrocarbon 1 – 2015	Hydrocarbon 10 – 2015	10	10	1,110	11	111	1,110	110	1,110	1,110
13	Hydrocarbon 1 – 2015	Hydrocarbon 1 – 2015	1	10	1,110	11	11	1,110	1	1,110	1,110
14	Hydrocarbon 10 – 2015	Hydrocarbon 10 – 2015	10	10	1,110	11	11	1,110	1	1,110	11,100
15	Hydrocarbon 11 – 2015	Acetylene 1 – 2015	1	10	1,110	11	11	1,110	1	1,110	11,100
Grand Total			75	1,110	30,160	1,110	3,111	21,100	3,111	1,110	211,111

Table 6.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2015 Alaska District 106 drift gillnet fishery (preliminary).

			Effort			Catch					
Week	Openings	Closures	Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
25	June 15, 2015	June 17, 2015	35	48	1,679	202	1,686	1,245	168	2,580	5,881
26	June 21, 2015	June 25, 2015	62	96	5,951	409	7,279	5,875	4,111	9,689	27,363
27	June 28, 2015	July 2, 2015	58	96	5,567	480	12,036	11,268	15,156	6,855	45,795
28	July 5, 2015	July 9, 2015	58	96	5,899	606	29,229	11,511	15,217	09,242	64,596
29	July 12, 2015	July 15, 2015	59	72	4,175	598	11,915	11,768	14,305	26,756	65,098
30	July 19, 2015	July 22, 2015	68	72	4,598	364	08,171	9,567	46,124	54,928	009,154
31	July 26, 2015	July 29, 2015	62	72	4,463	89	15,930	7,838	45,296	46,650	115,424
32	August 2, 2015	August 5, 2015	80	72	5,758	168	15,986	7,707	47,452	52,036	005,255
33	August 9, 2015	August 12, 2015	63	72	4,535	26	9,069	5,127	22,513	15,215	51,899
34	August 16, 2015	August 19, 2015	38	72	2,667	12	5,466	3,305	9,991	6,282	24,854
35	August 23, 2015	August 25, 2015	38	48	1,823	2	2,626	3,378	6,846	8,943	21,795
36	August 30, 2015	September 1, 2015	35	48	1,679	2	1,064	4,556	2,538	6,242	14,402
37	September 6, 2015	September 9, 2015	68	72	4,548	15	764	11,534	889	7,992	21,234
38	September 13, 2015	September 16, 2015	70	72	5,039	8	161	14,449	222	7,647	22,486
39	September 20, 2015	September 23, 2015	55	72	3,975	3	9	3,248	89	1,338	8,669
40	September 27, 2015	September 29, 2015	8	48	384	3	1	558	0	115	675
Season Total			830	1,128	87,632	2,725	151,925	112,364	224,806	215,309	698,811

Table 7.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2015 Annette Island Reserve purse seine fishery (preliminary).

			Effort		Catch					
Week	Openings	Closures	Boats[1]	Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
26	June 21, 2015	June 21, 2015	1	15	42	69	83	1,046	4,784	6,024
26B	June 26, 2015	June 26, 2015	1	15	24	76	90	2,605	2,274	5,069
27	June 29, 2015	June 29, 2015	1	15	18	90	40	2,022	1,047	3,217
27B	July 1, 2015	July 1, 2015	1	15	56	216	35	5,340	3,446	9,093
28	July 6, 2015	July 6, 2015	1	15	38	422	74	7,516	12,015	20,065
28B	July 9, 2015	July 10, 2015	1	39	113	847	1,011	11,086	41,541	54,598
29	July 13, 2015	July 13, 2015	1	15	208	482	35	5,654	11,087	17,466
29B	July 15, 2015	July 15, 2015	1	15	20	509	71	5,525	29,024	35,149
30	July 19, 2015	July 19, 2015	1	15	38	689	100	10,045	21,214	32,086
30B	July 22, 2015	July 22, 2015	1	15	56	918	109	10,740	20,542	32,365
30C	July 24, 2015	July 24, 2015	1	15	6	6	13	56	16,741	16,822
31	July 26, 2015	July 26, 2015	1	15	34	1,532	144	44,852	29,612	76,174
31B	July 29, 2015	July 29, 2015	1	15	10	352	94	28,075	7,088	35,619
31C	July 31, 2015	July 31, 2015	1	15	23	2,332	282	67,131	13,106	82,874
32	August 2, 2015	August 2, 2015	1	15	9	1,382	4,882	36,293	8,806	51,372
32B	August 4, 2015	August 4, 2015	1	15	25	1,177	140	43,447	15,750	60,539
33	August 9, 2015	August 9, 2015	1	15	24	3,029	411	140,514	10,647	154,625
33B	August 14, 2015	August 14, 2015	1	15	0	235	279	65,203	3,115	68,832
34	August 16, 2015	August 16, 2015	1	15	0	2,627	450	63,852	2,749	69,678
34B	August 19, 2015	August 19, 2015	1	15	6	1,812	342	46,012	1,907	50,079
35	August 23, 2015	August 23, 2015	1	15	2	1,292	367	33,254	1,523	36,438
37	September 9, 2015	September 9, 2015	1	14	0	584	457	1,284	894	3,219
38	September 13, 2015	September 13, 2015	1	2	0	116	387	256	365	1,124
38B	September 17, 2015	September 17, 2015	1	14	0	39	292	183	205	719
39	September 20, 2015	September 20, 2015	1	14	0	4	61	31	22	118
Season Total				383	752	20,837	10,249	632,022	259,504	923,364

[1]All landing under Annette Island fisheries are placed under one Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission license, therefore it is shown as one boat. Information is based solely on data given to the department by Annette Island salmon processors and is not confirmed by ADFG managers as complete.

Table 8.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2015 Annette Island Reserve gillnet fishery (preliminary).

			Effort		Catch					
Week	Openings	Closures	Boats[1]	Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
24	June 7, 2015	June 9, 2015	1	48	9	1	1	0	6	17
25	June 14, 2015	June 17, 2015	1	72	342	141	49	302	540	1,374
26	June 21, 2015	June 26, 2015	1	120	433	462	376	6,039	27,182	34,492
27	June 28, 2015	July 2, 2015	1	96	163	298	178	6,902	12,316	19,857
28	July 5, 2015	July 10, 2015	1	120	167	495	276	10,521	56,284	67,743
28B	July 9, 2015	July 9, 2015	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	July 12, 2015	July 16, 2015	1	96	92	619	83	9,117	82,807	92,718
30	July 19, 2015	July 23, 2015	1	96	65	488	123	11,170	66,533	78,379
31	July 26, 2015	July 30, 2015	1	96	96	668	259	21,805	100,885	123,713
32	August 2, 2015	August 6, 2015	1	96	24	346	218	22,601	42,096	65,285
33	August 9, 2015	August 14, 2015	1	120	15	785	382	20,647	18,634	40,463
34	August 16, 2015	August 19, 2015	1	72	1	653	269	15,888	3,661	20,472
35	August 23, 2015	August 26, 2015	1	72	4	534	823	14,333	5,473	21,167
36	August 30, 2015	September 3, 2015	1	96	1	91	1,217	3,759	9,530	14,598
37	September 6, 2015	September 10, 2015	1	96	1	144	4,802	1,762	10,757	17,466
38	September 13, 2015	September 17, 2015	1	96	0	64	6,252	113	5,255	11,684
39	September 20, 2015	September 24, 2015	1	96	0	7	5,704	0	1,944	7,655
40	September 27, 2015	September 30, 2015	1	72	0	0	2,554	0	684	3,238
41	October 4, 2015	October 7, 2015	1	72	0	0	285	0	40	325
Season Total				1,640	1,413	5,796	23,851	144,959	444,627	620,646

[1]All landing under Annette Island fisheries are placed under one Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission license, therefore it is shown as one boat. Information is based solely on data given to the department by Annette Island salmon processors and is not confirmed by ADFG managers as complete.

Table 9.–Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement indices by stock group and district for 2015 (in millions).

Stock group	District	Pink salmon index 2015	Management target lower	Management target upper	Met minimum escapement	Recent 10-year average
E Behm	101	0.82	0.67	1.77		1.92
Portland	101	0.13	0.1	0.28		0.43
W Behm	101	0.23	0.25	0.66	-	0.64
Kasaan	102	0.56	0.24	0.64		0.98
Moira	102	0.13	0.05	0.13		0.17
E Dall	103	0.19	0.13	0.36		0.31
Hetta	103	0.41	0.3	0.79		0.82
Klawock	103	0.58	0.42	1.11		1.05
Sea Otter Sound	103	0.17	0.1	0.28		0.20
Affleck Canal	105	0.33	0.14	0.38		0.28
Shipley Bay	105	0.12	0.11	0.28		0.21
Burnett	106	0.07	0.05	0.14		0.12
Ratz Harbor	106	0.06	0.04	0.12		0.13
Totem Bay	106	0.05	0.05	0.13	-	0.08
Whale Pass	106	0.09	0.07	0.18		0.12
Anan	107	0.24	0.21	0.57		0.38
Union Bay	107	0.08	0.05	0.12		0.11
Stikine	108	0.04	0.02	0.06		0.05
District Total	101	1.18	1.02	2.71		2.98
District Total	102	0.69	0.29	0.77		1.15
District Total	103	1.35	0.95	2.54		2.38
District Total	105	0.45	0.25	0.66		0.48
District Total	106	0.28	0.21	0.57		0.44
District Total	107	0.32	0.26	0.69		0.49
District Total	108	0.04	0.02	0.06		0.05
Southern Southeast Alaska Total		4.30	3.00	8.00		7.97

Table 34 - Preliminary annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for the Alaska District 344 Stock 27-30 pink wire fishery, 1999-2015

Year	Nets/Skeins Total Return	Nets/Skeins Escapement	Allowable Nets/ Skeins AAH	Allowable Dist. 344 Nets/Skeins Harvest (1.67%)	Total Pre-Stock 11 Sockeye Harvest	Actual Nets/Skeins Harvest	Shortage/ Underage Per Year	Cumulative Shortage / + (Underage)
1999	1,771,648	456,768	814,147	39,465	7,664	1,210	-47,399	-47,399
2000	5,108,238	1,200,000	4,208,238	601,167	48,804	39,221	-79,139	-86,538
2001	4,945,290	1,200,000	1,945,290	66,790	261,000	247,954	71,376	-25,242
2002	2,776,962	1,051,113	1,725,849	42,347	36,554	38,627	-21,648	-46,439
2003	1,396,539	1,200,000	2,396,539	74,648	68,782	66,378	-8,804	-55,622
2004	3,423,000	1,200,000	1,723,000	77,368	94,756	24,211	-68,672	-69,633
2005	1,776,474	1,000,144	776,156	16,871	15,049	25,442	569	-68,960
2006	3,436,525	1,200,000	2,596,525	62,468	89,615	68,949	6,852	-62,632
2007	2,792,474	1,200,000	1,592,474	80,476	112,115	79,611	19,139	-27,493
2008	2,916,766	1,200,000	1,716,766	19,877	6,362	6,980	-56,397	-37,008
2009	3,662,959	1,051,978	589,000	21,455	19,973	99,139	-1,729	-63,907
2010	1,795,636	976,974	478,662	39,797	6,617	1,955	-43,456	-79,973
2011	2,867,965	1,200,000	1,367,965	14,886	25,384	34,999	-27,887	-88,876
2012	2,737,273	1,200,000	1,437,273	49,233	28,368	8,998	-39,553	-109,298
2013	981,476	442,464	179,643	8,366	21,242	4,238	-4,678	-113,959
2014	1,874,727	1,200,000	1,774,727	66,759	116,279	79,885	7,379	-111,401
2015*	3,015,231	1,200,000	1,915,231	86,109	87,871	85,871	-25,855	-140,965

*Preliminary information pending completion of run reconstruction analysis.

Table 11. Preliminary annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for the Alaska Region (in gillnet fishery), 1999–2013.

Year	Area-Wide Total Biomass	Area-Wide Escapement	Area-Wide Total AAH	Allowable Middle Point AAH	Total Harvest (All Gillnet Fisheries) Statistical Districts	Actual Area-Wide Harvest	Percentage Difference from AAH	Cumulative Percentage Difference
1999	553,000	330,000	223,000	88,197	220,000	210,710	2.14%	2.14%
2000	225,981	330,000	225,981	90,780	224,000	98,000	11.48%	13.62%
2001	788,000	327,000	461,000	77,000	89,000	77,000	1.00%	14.62%
2002	1,164,000	330,000	1,164,000	256,000	228,000	90,000	73.79%	88.41%
2003	1,177,000	330,000	977,000	215,000	228,000	72,000	23.33%	111.74%
2004	788,000	330,000	788,000	168,000	228,000	118,000	1.00%	112.74%
2005	644,000	330,000	644,000	125,000	70,000	61,000	2.33%	115.07%
2006	775,000	330,000	575,000	70,000	52,000	37,000	11.43%	126.50%
2007	665,000	330,000	335,000	89,000	64,000	58,000	10.00%	136.50%
2008	788,000	330,000	588,000	128,000	124,000	118,000	0%	136.50%
2009	775,000	330,000	575,000	70,000	64,000	57,000	1.67%	138.17%
2010	678,000	330,000	378,000	73,000	64,000	57,000	0.00%	138.17%
2011	788,000	330,000	588,000	128,000	124,000	118,000	0%	138.17%
2012*	675,000	330,000	375,000	90,000	82,000	80,000	2.50%	140.67%
2013	844,000	330,000	514,000	128,000	124,000	118,000	0%	140.67%
2014	747,000	330,000	417,000	87,000	82,000	80,000	2.50%	143.17%
2015*	808,000	330,000	478,000	128,000	124,000	118,000	0%	143.17%

* Preliminary information pending completion of any consultations underway.

Table 12 - Results - assessment work and yielding effect on the 2012 Canadian Open Ladies Match championship

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]											
[illegible]											

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Table 13.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian Area I seine fishery (preliminary).

Calendar Week	Boat Weeks	Fishing Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
7/23/2017-	083 4617 OPEN		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2017 catch figures are based on Phase in (PIN) estimates.
* Boat days are represented in 24-hour format.
** Days fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 14.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2015 Canadian Area 1/101 troll fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook***	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
24	62	Jun 13	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
25	63	Jun. 20	CLOSED	CLOSED	224	CLOSED	31,372	31,595	298	72	3
26	64	Jun. 27	CLOSED	CLOSED	523	CLOSED	41,377	41,900	413	168	7
27	71	Jul. 04	CLOSED	10,905	7,807	CLOSED	6,971	25,684	189	168	7
28	72	Jul. 11	576	32,992	6,832	CLOSED	5,522	45,922	311	168	7
29	73	Jul. 18	560	40,769	7,344	CLOSED	5,111	53,784	467	168	7
30	74	Jul. 25	719	22,595	6,105	CLOSED	2,754	32,173	308	168	7
31	75	Aug. 01	297	25,571	6,901	CLOSED	1,300	34,069	296	168	7
32	81	Aug. 08	154	18,838	3,933	CLOSED	CLOSED	22,925	185	168	7
33	82	Aug. 15	36	10,181	1,383	CLOSED	CLOSED	11,600	152	168	7
34	83	Aug. 22	CLOSED	6,050	364	CLOSED	CLOSED	6,414	98	168	7
35	84	Aug. 29	CLOSED	3,357	252	CLOSED	1,184	4,793	88	168	7
36	91	Sept. 05	CLOSED	1,091	57	CLOSED	817	1,965	46	168	7
37	92	Sept. 12	CLOSED	275	12	CLOSED	70	357	16	168	7
38	93	Sept. 19	CLOSED	24	1	CLOSED	29	54	6	168	7
39	94	Sept. 26	CLOSED	83	0	CLOSED	135	218	12	96	4
40	101	Oct. 03	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
Totals			**2,343**	**172,731**	**41,738**	**0**	**96,641**	**313,452**	**2,886**	**2,352**	**98**

2015 catch figures are based on Phase-in (19.8%) estimates.
* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.
***Chinook Area hail catch pro-rated with validated Chinook landings.

Table 15.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2015 Canadian Area 3 Entrance (subareas 1-4) gillnet fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
24	62	Jun.13	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0
25	63	Jun. 20	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0
26	64	Jun. 27	520	159	21	CLOSED	7	707	7	48	3
27	71	Jul. 04	937	38	543	1505	21	3,044	13	52	3
28	72	Jul. 11	4,013	394	4,104	9,267	40	17,818	38	52	3
29	73	Jul. 18	3,847	469	6,733	12,620	23	23,692	48	64	4
30	74	Jul. 25	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	CLOSED	0	0
31	75	Aug. 01	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	CLOSED	0	0
Totals			**9,317**	**1,060**	**11,401**	**23,392**	**91**	**45,261**	**106**	**216**	**13**

2015 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 16.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2015 Canadian Area 3 Inside (subareas 7-17) gillnet fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
24	62	Jun.13	2,223	4	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	2,227	69	16	1
25	63	Jun. 20	9,880	9	2	CLOSED	CLOSED	9,891	189	32	2
26	64	Jun. 27	17,851	1734	807	CLOSED	776	21,168	335	64	4
27	71	Jul. 04	20,908	288	4,611	1233	448	27,488	217	48	3
28	72	Jul. 11	25,123	785	21,872	14,668	129	62,577	173	48	3
29	73	Jul. 18	34,068	1,225	48,567	17,312	124	101,296	267	64	4
30	74	Jul. 25	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0
31	75	Aug. 01	26,975	2,062	49,199	CLOSED	100	78,336	200	68	4
32	81	Aug. 08	26,544	2,038	18,222	CLOSED	72	46,876	139	68	4
33	82	Aug. 15	10,521	1,609	4,407	CLOSED	52	16,589	83	48	3
Totals			**174,093**	**9,754**	**147,687**	**33,213**	**1,701**	**366,449**	**1,672**	**656**	**39**

2015 catch figures are based on Phone-in (POS) estimates.
* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 17 - Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian total Area 3 gillnet fishery (preliminary).

Fishery Week	Year Week	Ending Date	Set Days	Units	Fish	Chum	Chinook	Coho	Boat Days*	Crew Days	Days Fishing**
24	62	Jun 17	1,223	4	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,227	69	92	2
25	63	Jun 24	9,880	9	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,891	380	53	2
26	64	Jun 27	16,371	1,855	828	[illegible]	764	21,877	542	64	4
27	71	Jul 04	21,845	526	3,154	2,758	469	30,752	298	64	4
28	72	Jul 11	29,156	1,279	25,976	25,937	619	82,995	211	42	3
29	73	Jul 18	37,815	1,694	55,300	28,952	1,07	124,988	317	69	4
30	74	Jul 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	5
31	75	Aug 01	26,975	2,062	40,199	[illegible]	646	78,156	209	48	4
32	81	Aug 08	26,594	2,038	34,222	[illegible]	72	46,876	139	48	4
33	82	Aug 15	18,426	1,699	4,477	[illegible]	52	24,709	95	48	3
Totals			**171,497**	**10,486**	**197,426**	**91,605**	**3,782**	**493,474**	**1,928**	**458**	**35**

2017 catch figures are based on Phase 1 (FOS estimates).
* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 19. Monthly commercial catch and fishing effort in the [illegible] Islands / Dominican Republic / Puerto Rico / Virgin Islands (preliminary)

Fishing Area	Year/Month	Fishing Days	Numbers	Lobs	Pots	Hours	Hours/d	Hours	Days	Days Fishing
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Lobs figures are from all [illegible] Puerto Rico [illegible]
[illegible] Days fishing are the sum of the daily trip's [illegible] [illegible] (Puerto Rico)
[illegible] Days Fishing are the sum of the daily trip's [illegible] [illegible] (Puerto Rico)

Table 20 – Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2015 Canadian total Area 3 scenic fishery (preliminary).

[illegible] Week	New Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
28	72	Jul. 11	8,746	670	27,397	20,919	0.0 0% 0.0	57,420	23	92	2
29	73	Jul. 18	9,545	4,044	79,295	85,068	0.0 0% 0.0	178,010	20.0	64	8
30	74	Jul. 25	0.0 0% 0.0	932	52,944	0.0 0% 0.0	0.0 0% 0.0	53,276	48	92	2
31	75	Aug. 01	7,760	2,975	60,771	0.0 0% 0.0	0.0 0% 0.0	72,807	95	92	2
Totals			**55,049**	**7,649**	**393,259**	**195,086**	**0**	**550,793**	**265**	**648**	**55**

2017 catch figures are based on Phase-in (35 K) estimates.
* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 21.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2015 Canadian Area 3/103 troll fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
25	63	Jun. 20	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
26	64	Jun. 27	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
27	71	Jul. 04	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
28	72	Jul. 11	9	697	45	CLOSED	CLOSED	743	3	48	2
29	73	Jul. 18	11	4,600	747	CLOSED	CLOSED	5,347	43	168	7
30	74	Jul. 25	1	233	23	CLOSED	CLOSED	256	6	168	7
31	75	Aug. 01	12	795	54	CLOSED	CLOSED	848	11	168	7
32	81	Aug. 08	32	427	30	CLOSED	CLOSED	457	6	168	7
33	82	Aug. 15	CLOSED	87	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	87	2	168	7
34	83	Aug. 22	CLOSED	0	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	168	7
35	84	Aug. 29	CLOSED	106	2	CLOSED	CLOSED	108	3	72	3
36	91	Sept. 05	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
37	92	Sept. 12	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
38	93	Sept. 19	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
39	94	Sept. 26	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
40	101	Oct. 03	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
Totals			**64**	**6,946**	**900**	**0**	**0**	**7,846**	**75**	**1,128**	**47**

2015 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 22.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2015 Canadian total Area 4 gillnet fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
23	61	Jun.09	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	Closed	0	0	0	0
24	62	Jun.16	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	390	390	33	18	1
25	63	Jun. 23	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	213	213	60	30	2
26	64	Jun. 30	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
27	71	Jul. 07	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
28	72	Jul. 14	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
29	73	Jul. 21	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
30	74	Jul. 28	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
31	75	Aug. 01	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
32	81	Aug. 08	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
33	82	Aug. 15	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
34	83	Aug. 22	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
35	84	Aug. 29	10,698	1,065	949	CLOSED	18	12,730	210	33	2
Totals			**10,698**	**1,065**	**949**	**0**	**621**	**13,333**	**303**	**81**	**5**

2015 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 23.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2015 Canadian total Area 4 seine fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye***	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
35	84	Aug. 29	2,539	663	816	Closed	Closed	4,018	10	32	2
Totals			**2,539**	**663**	**816**	**CLOSED**	**CLOSED**	**4,018**	**10**	**32**	**2**

2015 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.
***Sockeye catches were from validated landings as part of the ITQ fishery.

Table 24 - Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian Area 4/10/6 redfish fishery (preliminary).

Fishing Week	Year Week	Starting Date	Set/Days	Cubes	Pools	Chests	Chilltrawls	Totals	Boat Days*	Season Chests	Chest Fishing**
25	418	Jun. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0
26	419	Jun. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0
27	75	Jul. 04	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0
28	72	Jul. 11	6	1,916	147	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,255	35	168	7
29	73	Jul. 18	5	4,675	527	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,496	46	168	7
30	74	Jul. 25	2	4,220	454	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,723	36	168	7
31	75	Aug. 01	14	1,749	204	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,867	35	168	7
32	81	Aug. 08	14	2,986	114	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,215	32	168	7
33	82	Aug. 15	127	1,208	65	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,328	34	168	7
34	83	Aug. 22	[illegible]	1,868	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,031	30	168	7
35	84	Aug. 29	[illegible]	1,745	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,757	25	168	7
36	91	Sept. 05	[illegible]	804	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	804	8	168	7
37	92	Sept. 12	[illegible]	37	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	37	1	168	7
38	93	Sept. 19	[illegible]	46	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	2	168	7
39	94	Sept. 26	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	168	7
40	101	Oct. 03	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	168	7
Totals			350	20,756	1,605	0	0	28,650	455	1,995	80

* 2017 catch figures are based on Phase 4 (FOC) estimates.
* Boat Days are represented as 24-hour periods.
**Chest Fishing are the sum of the daily Chests (gearings independent of boats) open.

[illegible]

Table 27 – Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2015 Canadian Area 5/105 troll fishery (preliminary).

Fishery Week	Start Week	Fishing Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
27	619	June 29	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
28	626	June 27	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
29	703	Jul. 04	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
30	710	Jul. 11	CLOSED	270	27	CLOSED	CLOSED	297	2	168	7
31	717	Jul. 18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	7
32	724	Jul. 25	CLOSED	8,046	307	CLOSED	CLOSED	8,561	61	168	7
33	731	Aug. 01	CLOSED	17,605	1,136	CLOSED	CLOSED	18,771	99	168	7
34	801	Aug. 08	CLOSED	9,713	804	CLOSED	CLOSED	10,607	85	168	7
35	802	Aug. 15	CLOSED	5,832	277	CLOSED	CLOSED	6,389	77	168	7
36	803	Aug. 22	CLOSED	2,492	63	CLOSED	CLOSED	2,895	85	168	7
37	804	Aug. 29	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
38	805	Sept. 05	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
39	806	Sept. 12	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
40	807	Sept. 19	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
41	808	Sept. 26	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
42	809	Oct. 03	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
Totals			**0**	**43,974**	**2,657**	**0**	**0**	**46,663**	**348**	**1,008**	**42**

*All vessels fishing are counted as 1Boat on the DFO estimates.
** Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
***Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 28.–Annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for Canadian Area 3 Entrance (1-4) net fishery, 2007–2015.

	Year								
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of Alaska District 101, 102, and 103 Pink Salmon:									
Total Run	52,342,831	25,728,121	38,891,939	23,621,861	20,770,059	31,674,423	80,810,736	50,784,488	20,591,878
Actual Escapement	23,578,584	13,669,062	16,095,463	12,113,776	11,519,923	14,216,273	32,020,713	22,042,385	8,508,770
Escapement Requirement [Dist 101-103 escapement goal]	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000
Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH)	41,592,831	14,978,121	28,141,939	12,871,861	10,020,059	20,924,423	70,060,736	40,034,488	12,083,108
Actual Number and %AAH of Alaska Pink Salmon Harvested in Canadian Area 3(1-4) Net Fishery:									
Total Pink Harvest in Area 3(1-4) Net	1,740,271	12,082	432,861	36,334	201,754	150,740	1,249,570	450,671	80,266
Actual Number of Alaskan Pink Harvested	1,421,812	10,580	276,270	21,353	180,930	127,120	1,149,166	347,104	77,331
Actual %AAH	3.42%	0.07%	0.98%	0.17%	1.81%	0.61%	1.64%	0.87%	0.64%
Overage/Underage Based on the 2.49% AAH Stipulated in the Treaty:									
Allowable % AAH	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%
Allowable Harvest	1,035,661	372,955	700,734	320,509	249,499	521,018	1,744,512	996,859	300,869
Overage [Positive] Underage (Negative)	386,150	-362,375	-424,464	-299,156	-68,569	-393,898	-595,346	-649,755	-223,538
Cumulative Overage Underage	-406,536	-768,912	-1,193,376	-1,492,532	-1,561,101	-1,954,999	-2,550,345	-3,200,100	-3,423,638

Table 29.–Annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for Canadian Area 1/101 troll fishery, 2007–2015.

	Year								
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of Alaska District 101, 102, and 103 Pink Salmon:									
Total Run	52,342,831	25,728,121	38,891,939	23,621,861	20,770,059	31,674,423	80,810,736	50,784,488	20,591,878
Actual Escapement	23,578,584	13,669,062	16,095,463	12,[illegible]3,776	11,519,923	14,216,273	32,020,713	22,042,385	8,508,770
Escapement Requirement	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000
Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH)	41,592,831	14,978,121	28,141,939	12,871,861	10,020,059	20,924,423	70,060,736	40,034,488	12,083,108
Actual Number and %AAH of Alaska Pink Salmon Harvested in Canadian Area 1 Troll Fishery									
Total Pink Harvest in Area 1 Troll	61,276	23,243	61,522	17,950	44,193	48,223	84,216	31,775	41,551
Actual Number of Alaskan Pink Harvested	55,418	21,171	50,392	12,708	41,631	44,739	80,590	26,798	39,462
Actual %AAH	0.13%	0.14%	0.18%	0.10%	0.42%	0.21%	0.12%	0.07%	0.33%
Overage/Underage Based on the 2.57% AAH Stipulated in the Treaty:									
Allowable %AAH	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%
Allowable Harvest	1,068,936	384,938	723,248	330,807	257,516	537,758	1,800,561	1,028,886	310,536
Overage (Positive)/Underage (Negative)	-1,013,518	-363,766	-672,855	-318,099	-215,885	-493,019	-1,719,971	-1,002,089	-271,074
Cumulative Overage/Underage	-6,582,678	-6,946,444	-7,619,300	-7,937,399	-8,153,284	-8,646,302	-10,366,273	-11,368,362	-11,639,436

Table 30.–Escapements to Canadian Areas 3, 4, and 5 in 2015 (preliminary).

Area	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook
3	380,503	42,517	390,255	51,800	19,465
4	1,271,427	UNK	240,101	UKN	41,658
5	15,198	UKN	8,635	1,052	89
Totals	**1,676,128**	**42,517**	**638,991**	**52,852**	**61,163**

Table 31 - Pre-season salmon forecast, for Canadian Areas 1, 3, 4, and 5 in 2015.

Area	Species	Forecasted Return to Canada
Area 1	Sockeye Pink	1,748 Average
Area 3	Sockeye Pink	62,7,660 Below Average
Area 4	Sockeye Pink	1,280,000 Below Average
Area 5	Sockeye Pink	1,948 Below Average

[illegible]

Table 39 Annual escapements for Canadian Area 6 (2017 is preliminary)

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table 36. –Annual escapements for Canadian Area 5 (2015 is preliminary)

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FIGURES

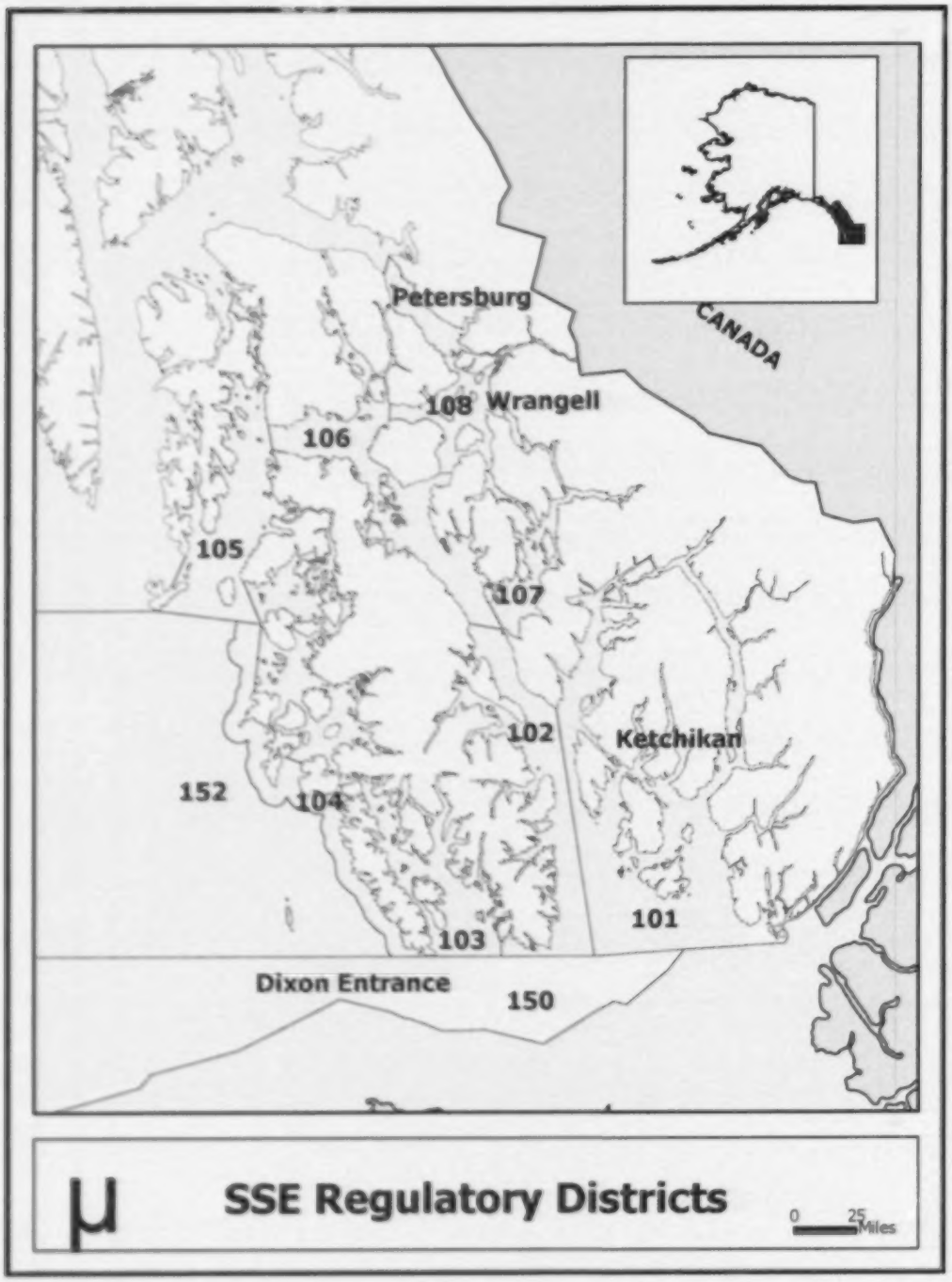

Figure 1.–Alaska Department of Fish and Game southern Southeast Alaska regulatory districts.

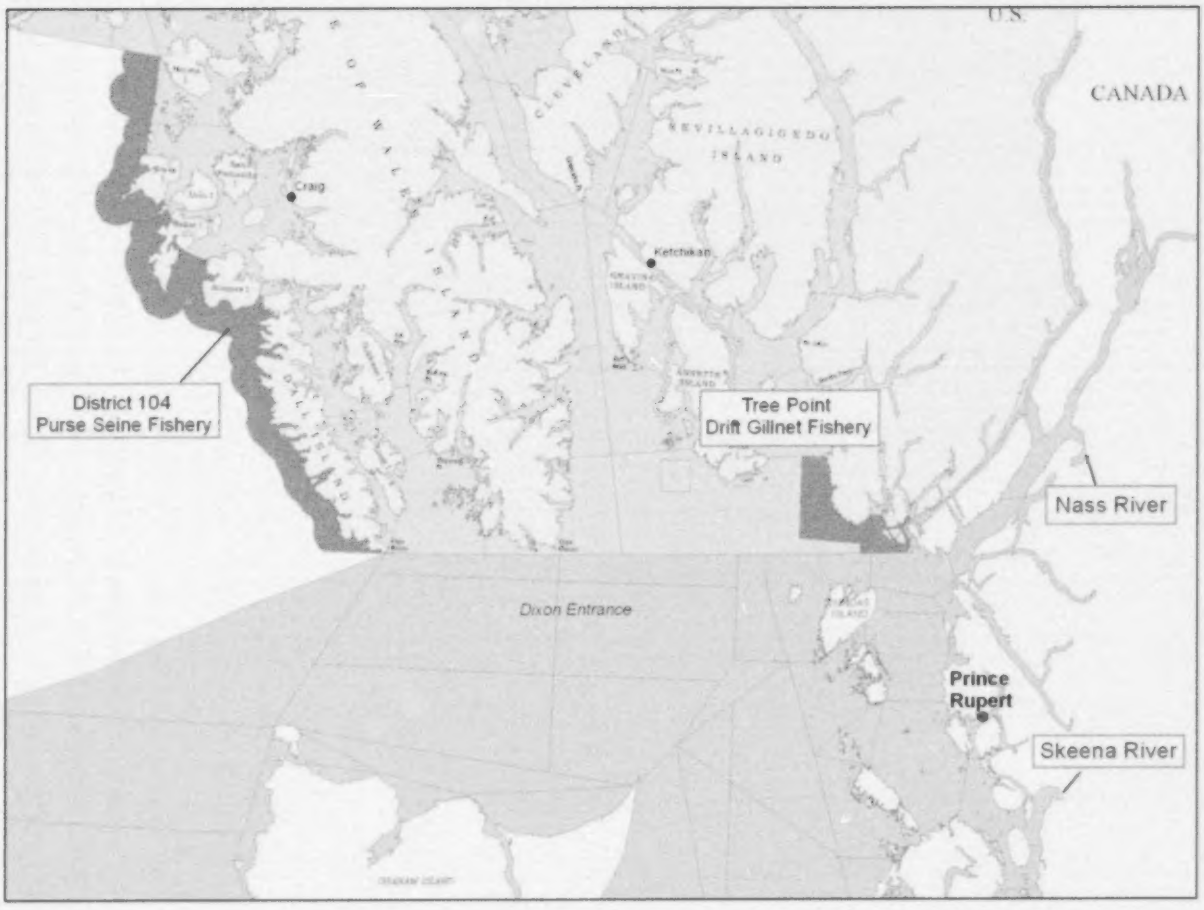

Figure 2.–Alaska District 101 drift gillnet and District 104 purse seine treaty fisheries.

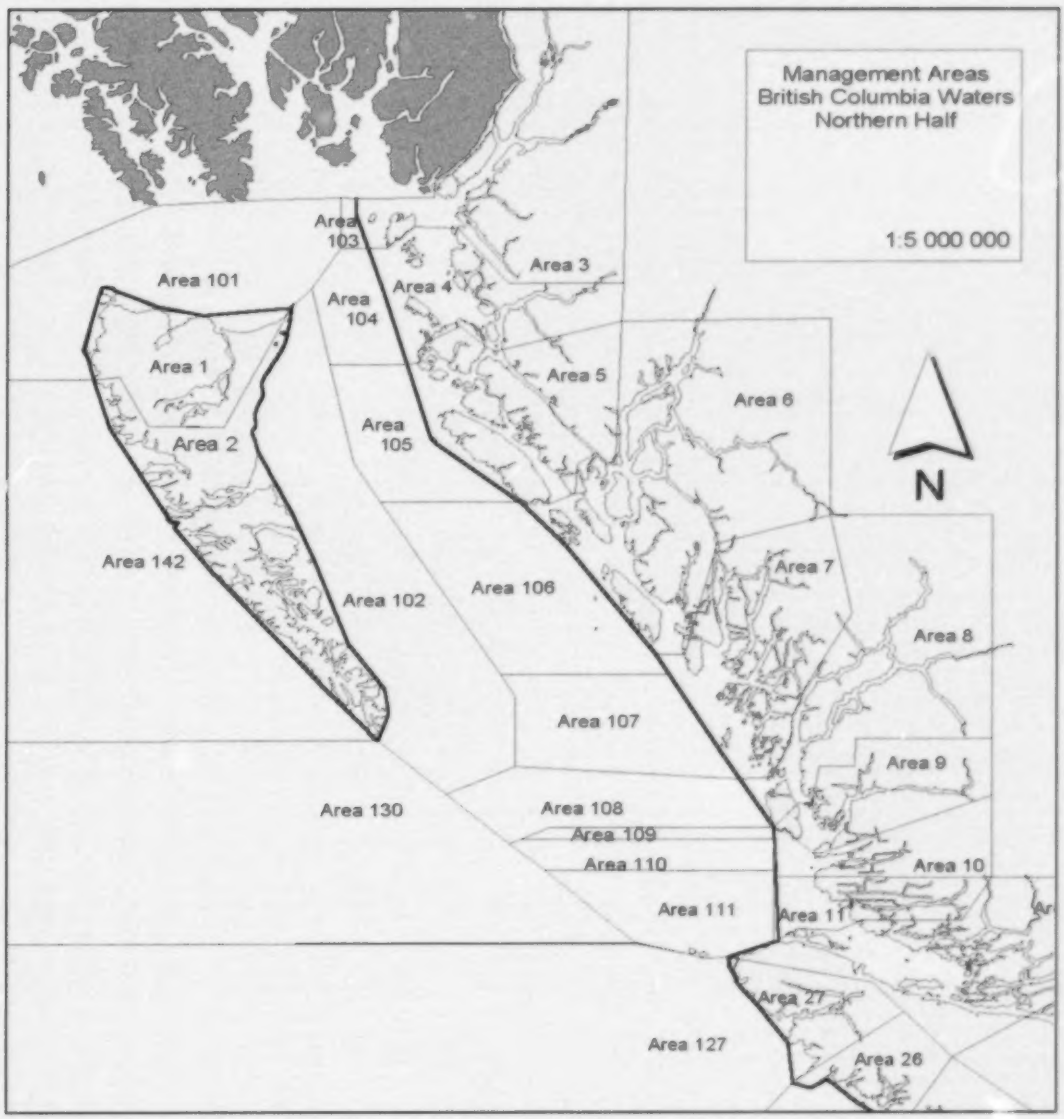

Figure 3.–Canadian Statistical Areas 1-10, northern British Columbia.

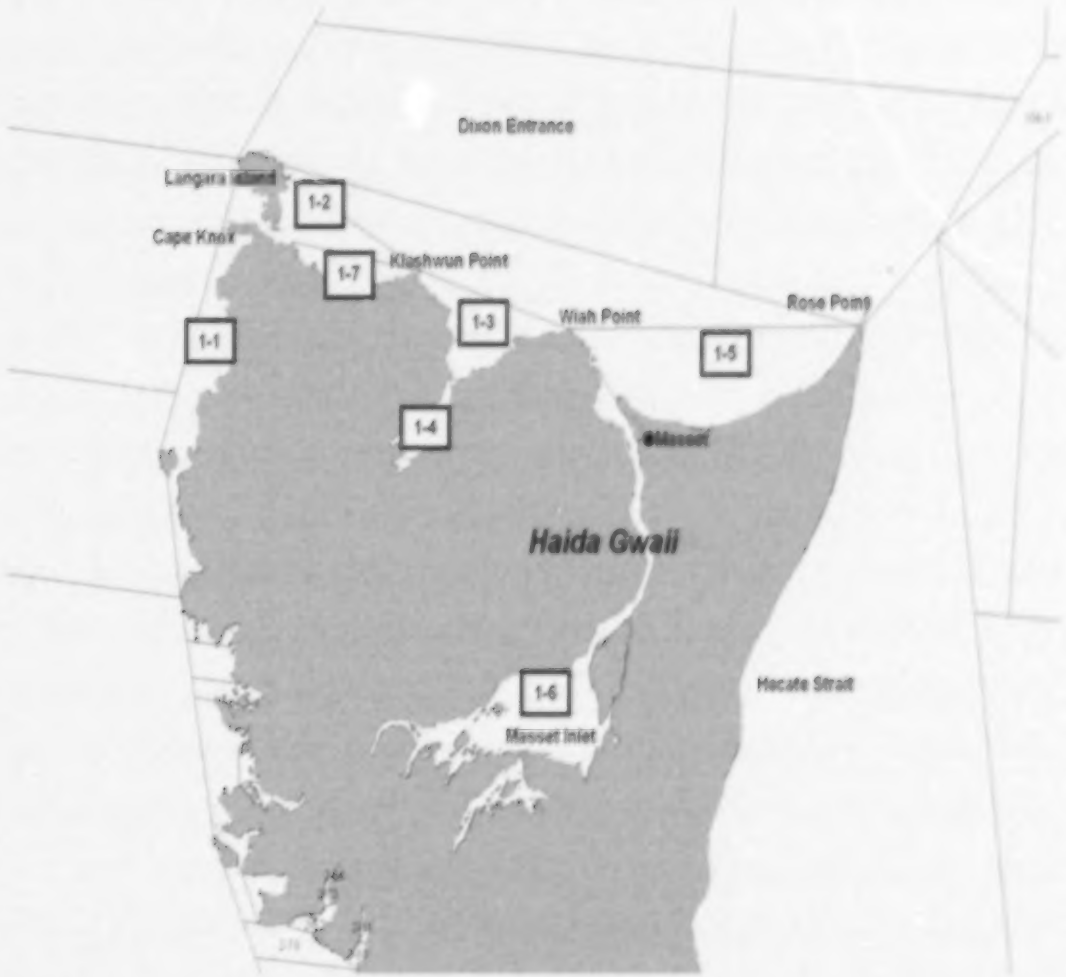

Figure 4.–Canadian Statistical Area 1 management sub-areas.

Figure 1 - Canadian Statistical Area 3 management sub-areas

Figure 6. Canadian Area 4 management subareas

AREA 3